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—Korean-Soviet Leaderships Exchange Messages on 41st Liberation Anniv.—

Presidential Greeting to Soviet Leadership

President Kim Il Sung extended warm, fraternal greetings to General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and President Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in his message dated August 14 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Korea's liberation. The message reads:

The August 15 liberation our people won by defeating Japanese imperialism jointly with the Soviet army was a signal event that opened a new epoch of a fundamental turn in the history of our country and set a new milestone in the development of Korean-Soviet friendship.

After the liberation our people, under the leadership of our party, repulsed the armed invasion of the imperialists and have achieved splendid successes in the socialist revolution and construction, overcoming manifold difficulties, and have turned our country, once backward, into a socialist independent state, developing and prospering.

Today our people are resolutely struggling for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and are firmly defending the eastern post of socialism.

As clearly demonstrated again during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance some time ago, the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries have been constantly developed and consolidated in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Soviet people have actively supported and encouraged our people in the struggle for defending the freedom and independence of the country and building a new society. And now they continue supporting and helping us in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people warmly support the Soviet people's struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of Lenin and the peace initiatives of the Soviet party and government against war and for the preservation of peace and security in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world.

We are convinced that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples which have been established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and gone through all the tests of history will grow in scope and develop on to a new higher stage day by day as relations of true class alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms. **(KCNA)**

Message from Soviet Leadership

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers extended heartfelt congratulations to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Kang Song San in their message of greetings dated August 14 to mark 41-year anniversary of Korea's liberation. The message reads:

The destruction of the armed forces of militarist Japan stationed in Manchuria and Korea by the Soviet Army in August 1945 and the protracted devoted struggle of the Korean patriots for freedom and independence put a stop to the non-rights and maltreatment the Korean people had suffered from the Japanese colonialists for nearly 40 years.

A new era began in the history of the Korean people with the liberation of the country.

The Korean people became the master of their destiny for the first time and able to build a democratic, independent state.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the Korean people have made in the past great successes in socialist construction and converted their backward, semi-feudal country into a socialist state with a developed industry, agriculture, sciences and culture.

The Soviet people heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples will constantly develop in depth in favour of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the active external line of the DPRK to create favourable conditions for easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The USSR supports the proposal of the DPRK government to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and considers its realisation to be an important contribution to consolidating security in Asia and the Pacific and preventing the spread and buildup of nuclear weapons. **(KCNA)**

Pyongyang Hails Soviet Extended N. Test Ban

The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued a statement on August 19 supporting the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987. **(See the statement on page 3)**

Calling the step a "constructive and positive" one, the statement appreciated it as "another clear expression of the Leninist peace policy" of Moscow.

The statement, which charged Washington with pursuing "nuclear armament policy," urged it to follow the Soviet Union in suspending nuclear test explosions.

Never Invade Whatever Happens in S. Korea: DPRK Joint Statement

"No matter what may happen in south Korea, we will never invade the south or force the social system of the north on south Korea," said a joint statement issued on August 14 by 22 political parties and social organizations of the DPRK.

The statement jointly signed by them including the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, was made public on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule.

"We have already advanced a reasonable reunification proposal to realize a confederation on the basis of national unity, leaving the two systems in the north and the south as they are," said the statement.

"Considering that this proposal (to establish a confederal Korea) still remains a most correct way for the solution of the question of our country's reunification," it said and continued, "we once again declare that the proposal must be realized at an early date," in accordance with the already-agreed three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Shootout at DMZ Numbers 5

More than 300 large-calibre machine-gun bullets were fired again at the post of the Korean People's Army at around 19:50, August 19, near Manuri at the estuary of the River Rimjin in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

"This grave armed provocation seriously threatened the safety of our side's civil policemen," said the KCNA on August 20.

Such armed provocations by the south Koreans numbered five cases in August, according to the report.

The DPRK's senior member to the MAC in his protest message to his counterpart said, "We cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that the enemy continues firing at us in disregard of our repeated protests."

U.S., S. Korea Breach Truce 444,000 Times in 33 Yrs.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a memorandum dated August 17 marking the 10th year after the so-called "Aspen Tree Incident", blamed the United States and the south Korean authorities for rendering the Korean situation strained by frequent military provocations on the 38th parallel line which divides the peninsula. **(See the memorandum on page 4)**

The committee said violations of the Armistice Agreement by Washington and Seoul have numbered over 444,000 cases over the past 33 years since the 1953 ceasefire.

Those contraventions include illegal deployment of artillery pieces, armoured vehicles, tanks, heavy and automatic weapons in the Demilitarized Zone.

The committee took up as a typical case the "Aspen Tree Incident," which was caused by Washington and Seoul in a premeditated manner by deliberately cutting down an aspen tree planted in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom by the DPRK side.

The number of south side's violations, the committee said, has sharply increased since 1980, when Gen. Chon Du Hwan seized power with American military backing.

Washington and Seoul violated the truce about 20,000 times in 1981, 21,500 in 1984 and 20,400 in the first seven months of this year, it added.

CPRF Accuses U.S. of Neo-colonial Rule

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a memorandum on August 13 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August 15 liberation, in which the United States was accused of foisting a "criminal neo-colonial rule on south Korea over the past 40-odd years" and interfering in south Korea's internal affairs. **(See the memorandum on page 4)**

The memorandum says that the United States has directly interfered in and controlled all the internal affairs of south Korea from the cooking up puppet regimes, appointment and replacement of its stooges to the working out and execution of "policies."

For instance, it says "Texts of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's speeches during his U.S. trip in late January-early February 1981 were prepared by" Gen. William Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. Eighth Army stationed in south Korea.

The August 13 memorandum notes that the United States sent to south Korea State and Defence secretaries and hundreds of policy makers and even the Heritage Foundation called Reagan's policy brain just so as to "prevent south Korea from being a second Philippines" and to weave all kinds of plots.

Various Events Held to Mark 41st Anniversary of Korea's Liberation

Various events were held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 41 anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Meanwhile, in Japan, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) held a central meeting to mark the anniversary on Aug. 14.

Here are major meetings and events held in Pyongyang:

Meeting

A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Aug. 14 to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the country.

The meeting was attended by So Yun Sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Post and Telecommunications and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other senior officials.

Present there on inivitation were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Boris Morozov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and Soviet guests staying in Korea.

In his speech Kim Yong Chae said in the darkest period of the national disaster under the Japanese imperialist rule President Kim Il Sung indicated a bright road ahead of the Korean revolution and guided the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and anti-Japanese patriotic forces, dealt telling blows one after another at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and led the Korean revolution as a whole to victory.

Pointing out that the U.S. and south Korean authorities are running wild in the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres, he emphasized that in order to remove the tension in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, the U.S. must put an end to their military occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule over it and desist from pursuing the criminal "two Koreas" policy any longer and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along their forces and all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

Speaking next Boris Morozov noted:

The Soviet Union firmly supports the peace initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to eliminate the dangerous tension on the Korean Paninsula and settle the national issue of the Korean people, he stressed.

Papers in Pyongyang on Apr. 15 dedicated editorials to this day.

Wreaths Laid at Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong

Wreaths were laid at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong on August 15 in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On Aug. 15 the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang also laid a wreath at the cemetery.

Wreaths Laid at Liberation Tower And Cemetery of Soviet Army Soldiers

Wreaths were laid at the Liberation Tower and cemetery of Soviet army soldiers in Sadong district on August 15 in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the same day wreaths and flowers were placed at the statues of the Soviet army, liberation towers, and cemeteries of Soviet army soldiers in Nampo, Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan and Haeju.

The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the Soviet Consulate General in Chongjin laid wreaths on Aug. 14 at the liberation towers and cemeteries of Soviet army soldiers in Pyongyang and Chongjin.

Besides, officials of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet guests laid wreaths and flowers at the statues of the Soviet army, liberation towers and cemeteries of Soviet army soldiers in Nampo, Hamhung, Wonsan, Haeju and Rajin.

Film Show and Cocktail Party

A film show and cocktail party were arranged on August 14 by the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

Non-aligned Movement & Korea (1)

—On Occasion of Harare Summit Conf. of Non-aligned Countries—

The DPRK stressed to strengthen the power of the non-aligned movement and to further heighten its role on the international stage in the light of the present situation at a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on June 20 in Pyongyang. In addition, the DPRK, with the 8th summit conference of the non-aligned countries ahead, clarified its stance on the important problems raised in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement as follows:

Firstly, the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world should firmly unite and powerfully unfold the anti-imperialist struggle for independence,

Secondly, the non-aligned movement should take it as its important duty to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace, and strengthen its activity in every way,

Thirdly, all the non-aligned countries should more powerfully struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism forever and accomplish the cause of national liberation and support and encourage in every way the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence,

Fourthly, the non-aligned countries and the developing countries should actively cooperate and exchange in order to accomplish economic independence,

Fifthly, the non-aligned and developing countries should actively fight to establish a new international economic order in accordance with the already adopted joint strategy,

Sixthly, all the non-aligned countries should energetically strive to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement so that this movement may discharge with credit its duty to our era and mankind.

These are realistic and concrete proposals which were brought forward by analyzing all the situation surrounding the non-aligned movement from every side.

Non-aligned Movement Has Developed In Course of Advancing toward Sovereignty

The non-aligned movement has been growing and developing since the end of World War II as many countries cut off their iron chains, gained independence and advanced along the way to sovereignty and independence. But, imperialism didn't allow these newly-emerging countries to walk the way of independence. They tried to subordinate these countries and maintain their own lifeline by aggravating tension and drawing newly-born countries into aggressive military alliances.

Into Leading Member Nation

It was the great victory won by the Korean people in the Korean War (1950-1953) that provided an important opportunity to the development of the non-aligned movement. The fact powerfully encouraged the national liberation struggle waged throughout the world that a country encomparably smaller than America struggled with dignity and won a victory, upholding the banner of independence. With momentum provided by the Korean War, the newly-emerging independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America rallied around the banner of anti-imperialism for independence to safeguard their national independence and strengthened their mutual cooperation and solidarity.

The non-aligned movement developed amidst strengthening solidarity among the newly-emerging forces and its member nation swelled to 100-odd countries from 25 countries in 25 years (from its first summit conference in 1961 in Belgrade to its 7th summit conference in 1983 in New Delhi).

Now the non-aligned movement accounts for two-thirds of the world population and 71 percent of the total territory of the world, and has grown into a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present time.

The DPRK is an authoritative leading member nation and has devoted all its energies to the task of strengthening and developing the movement.

The DPRK acquired membership in the non-aligned movement at the foreign ministers' conference of the non-aligned countries held in Lima, Peru, in August, 1975, with unanimous approval.

Meanwhile, the application of south Korea for membership which was submitted to the same conference, was rejected, by reason that south Korea has no qualifications for joining the non-aligned movement because it was a military base, a colony of America.

Solidarity with Korean People

The idea of the non-aligned movement against imperialism and for independence completely accords with the independent stand of the DPRK with the Juche idea as its leading idea.

The non-aligned movement, upholding the banner of independence against imperialism, has rendered active support to the struggle of the Korean people to drive American troops off from south Korea and their struggle for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The third Lusaka summit conference in 1970 scathingly condemned the U.S. for occupying south Korea. In 1972, a "Georgetown declaration" was adopted at the foreign ministers' conference in Georgetown, Guyana, which strongly demanded that foreign troops should withdraw from south Korea, expressing opposition to interference in the domestic affairs of Korea by any foreign forces.

In 1973, a resolution fully supporting the 5-point programme for Korea's reunification was adopted at the 4th Algiers summit conference.

At the foreign ministers' conference in Lima, Peru, 1975, a "Lima programme on mutual assistance and unity" was adopted which demanded that the policy of Korea's reunification be supported, that all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea, and that the Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

The 5th Colombo summit conference in 1976 adopted a "resolution on the Korean problem" which again fully supported the policy for Korea's reunification.

At the last 7th summit conference of the non-aligned countries in 1983, the U.S. and south Koreans maneuvered to prevent the Korean problem from being discussed there. But delegations of many countries paid attention to the Korean problem and expressed active support to the cause of the fatherland liberation of the Korean people.

An article on Korea was incorporated in a political declaration. It reaffirmed support to the Korean people who were trying to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland according to the three-point principle for it clarified at the July 4 north-south joint statement in 1972, and insisted that all the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea.

It became a powerful encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for Korea's reunification.

Efforts for Resolving Food Problem

The DPRK has devoted its efforts to the development of the non-aligned movement.

In June, 1981, the Second Meeting of Coordinators of Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture, and in August, the same year, the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Development Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production were held in Pyongyang.

The symposium on increasing food and agricultural production was held in Pyongyang, when big food-producing countries including America called "a bread basket of the world" were openly putting political pressure on developing countries with food as a weapon. So the symposium was of great importance.

The symposium was held at the request of the developing countries which regarded Korea as "a country suited for a meeting on increasing food."

The symposium was participated in by delegations and delegates from 80 countries and 12 international organizations, with more than 300 attendants.

It adopted a "Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production".

The declaration condemned imperialists' inhuman food strategy and pointed out that the realistic way to solve the problem of unstable food supply is to achieve self-sufficiency in food individually and collectively.

In addition, here are major meetings of the non-aligned countries held in Pyongyang in recent years: the 7th Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries (1982), the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries, and the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries (1986).

In a series of these symposium, the DPRK played a great role in strengthening harmonious cooperation among the non-aligned countries and gave precious advice to African countries regarding measures on developing agriculture.

The position of the DPRK is being enhanced in the non-aligned movement.

(To be continued)

DPRK Foreign Ministry on Soviet Moratorium on Nuke Test

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on August 19 supporting the Soviet Union's extention of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

The statement reads:

The step taken by the Soviet Union this time is a constructive and positive one which is substantially conducive to preventing the danger of a new world war, a nuclear war, defending world peace and security and improving the universal international situation.

It is a clear token of sincere desire for world peace.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the Soviet step of extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, highly appreciating it as another clear expression of the Leninist peace policy consistently pursued by the Soviet party and government.

In recent years the Soviet Union, a powerful peace force, put forward a series of proposals for peace in Europe and Asia including the proposal for complete nuclear disarmament on the global scale and is struggling for their materialization.

Since it took the first step of unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing covering the period from August 6 to December 31 last year, the Soviet Union has extended it more than once.

Its active steps have enjoyed widespread sympathy and support from the peoples of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people.

Today the world people's desire for peace is more ardent than ever before.

But the U.S. imperialists, ignoring this ardent desire, have openly continued nuclear testing and persistently tried to carry the adventurous "Star Wars" program into effect.

Never before has the danger of the nuclear war threatened the existence of mankind so seriously as today.

It is a solemn demand of the times and unanimous desire of mankind to defend world peace and security, which brooks not a moment's delay.

If the latest Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing assumed a world-wide dimension and steps for nuclear test ban were taken everywhere in the world, mankind would be saved from a nuclear holocaust and a new phase would be opened in consolidating world peace and security.

The peaceful step of the Soviet Union this time also accords with the demand and desire of our people who are struggling to ease the tensions created on the Korean Peninsula and build a nuclear-free, peace zone there.

The Korean Peninsula is a place where the danger of a nuclear war is most serious today.

Having brought more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are now even building 36 nuclear depots there and are bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the utmost pitch of strain, while staging in succession such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit 86."

Owing to the nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, the danger of a new war created in our country is fraught with the danger of a global nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets should ponder over the possible consequences of their extremely irresponsible and adventurous acts and affirmatively respond to the proposal for creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

Today when the question of banning nuclear testing and abolishing nuclear weapons is on the order of the day in world politics as the common desire of the world peace-loving people, the United States should renounce the anachronistic policy of "strength" and no more pursue the adventurous nuclear armament policy and promptly discontinue all its nuclear tests.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will fight actively to turn the Northeast Asian region including the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and, in close unity with the peoples of other socialist countries and the world peace-loving people, make every possible effort to prevent a nuclear war on the globe and have a durable peace guaranteed.

EDITORIAL

Harare Non-aligned Summit

The 8th non-aligned summit conference has started from Aug. 26. It will continue till the beginning of September in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The Harare summit will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the non-aligned movement and a variety of ceremonies and events are planned.

In the past 25 years the non-aligned movement has been opposed to aggression and war policies under a banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The non-aligned movement has taken the side of newly born independent countries and national liberation struggles.

The movement has played an important role in the international arena despite the complex world situation. No doubt it will continue with its crusade even though a rocky road lies before it.

Since its conception the movement has quadrupled its membership and now has some 100 affiliated member countries. As a result the movement now contains two thirds of the world population and 71% of the worlds' geographical area.

In the last few years the world has seen an increase in the reactionary policies of imperialist and U.S. forces in an attempt to avoid economic and political crisis and to strengthen and rebuild their colonial ruling systems. The invasion of Grenada, the bombardment of Libya and intervention in Nicaragua are prime examples of this.

Under these circumstances, it is essential that the non-aligned movement unites in protest.

The DPRK, a leading member of the non-aligned movement, has attached great weight to the Harare summit and has made contributions to secure its success.

In this connection it held meetings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK in June.

The joint meeting discussed the pressing issues facing the non-aligned movement and proposed measures for their solution. The DPRK has been faithful to the principles and ideals of the movement and has exhibited its determination to be aggressively involved in the future development of the movement.

The DPRK's objectives for the non-aligned movement are as follows:

1) to accelerate the growth of anti-imperialism and campaigns for independent nationhood;
2) to make every effort to prevent nuclear war;
3) to support national liberation movements;
4) to promote mutual cooperation and exchange between independent economies;
5) to establish a new economic order; and
6) to develop and strengthen the non-aligned movement.

These are the tasks facing member nations. It will be as a result of efforts to achieve these objectives that the movement will continue to develop and mature.

The eyes of the world will be on Harare during the summit as it is expected to make progress in its struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe as well as contributing to the prosperity of mankind and the development of the non-aligned movement by the promotion of economic and technical cooperation among member nations.

Paddy fields of the socialist cooperative farms of the DPRK where the irrigation system is well equipped.

Japanese Lawyers Visit DPRK (2)

Agriculture in DPRK: Won Hwa-ri Cooperative Farm

(Continued from No. 1,292 issue of The People's Korea)

We visited the Won Hwa-ri Cooperative Farm, which is located 10 kms northwest of Pyongyang City.

Vice Chairman Kim Gwan Sok of the farm accompanied us to have a look around the farm. The Won Hwa-ri Cooperative Farm was the first cooperative farm built in the DPRK under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung. Construction was started on July 30th, 1953, right after the truce accord of the Korean War was signed. It was completed in 1958.

As this cooperative farm was built under the leadership of the President we saw a number of monuments recording his guidance. A house he stayed in at the time along with others are still preserved.

2,800 family members from 600 households live and work on this farm. The cooperative farm has some 1,500 hectares of arable land.

The majority of the houses where the farmers live are 5 story apartment houses, which are arranged in an orderly way so as to make the community pleasant to live in.

In the center of Won Hwa-ri, where this farm is located, there is the Won Hwa-ri revolutionary exhibition hall and a monument to Won Hwa-ri. There are also 14 kindergartens and nurseries, a 4-year elementary school, 6-year junior and senior high schools and an agricultural university where people can learn while working.

Agricultural products take a important place in the industry of the Won Hwa-ri Cooperative Farm. One thousand out of the 1,500 hectares of arable land are used for rice cropping. In 1984 the yield was 7.6 tons per hectare. However, in a good harvest this can rise to 9 tons.

Vegetables and fruits are also produced and cattle breeding is practiced.

What I am particularly interested in is how the farm overcomes the inefficiency which is often attributed to socialist management.

On this farm 21 units share the work. Each unit is divided into three or four small groups which consist of about 15 members respectively. These 21 units play a central role in the farm work. Their work is assessed by marks. The assessment is done by members of the labor assessment committee who are elected by democratic election. In their evaluation the quality and quantity of the labor is taken into consideration and analysed. It is recorded every day.

Based on this record, a distribution is made. A certain amount of the harvested rice is allotted every fall to the farmers. The state buys the rice and cash is given to members of the cooperative.

When a couple works together, the work of each of them is measured, although not all couples have to be members of the farm. If both of them work it helps their family finances. Therefore some of the couples work together on the farm. In this farm the work is done efficiently by adopting a marking system.

In addition, members of the farm are given 20-30 *pyon* of land (66-99 sq. m.) where they can cultivate their own food.

Vice Chairman Kim is in charge of production, while there is another vice-chairman in charge of the farmer's livelihoods.

Vice Chairman Kim, who graduated from Agricultural University, invited us to his house after looking around the farm. His home is located on the 2nd floor of a five-story apartment house which was built in 1955.

His house consists of 3 rooms, a dining room and a kitchen with bathroom. He lives with four members of his family, his wife, his son and his sister. His wife and sister are also members of the cooperative farm. Their yearly income is 2,000-2,500 *won* each.

In 1984 they earned 7,000 *won* in all. Among them living expenses accounted for 40-50 percent. House rent is cheap and medical care is free. Their old age is guaranteed by the state. They do not have any complaints about their lives. (Generally speaking, the incomes of people engaged in agriculture are higher than workers' in urban areas.)

Work on the farm has been modernized by the introduction of tractors, ploughing machines, etc.

When we visited the farm it was just after torrential rain and we were told that those machines were not being used in the fields.

All the land is state owned but the management is not purely socialist, rather cooperative.

Modern housing is provided for the farmers as opposed to the scattered low-roofed houses of the past, and they are positioned conveniently close to the work place.

The happily famers and the bright atmosphere of the Won Hwa-ri Cooperative Farm is very impressive.

(By Uesaka Akira)

U.S.'s 30 Years' Provocation in Panmunjom

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a memorandum on August 17 upon the lapse of ten years since the U.S. committed a provocation at Panmunjom on August 18, 1976.

Accusing the U.S. and its stooges of rendering the situation of Korea strained by frequently committing military provocations at Panmunjom and its vicinity on the military demarcation line, the Memorandum says:

Panmunjom is the miniature of divided Korea where confrontation and tension are constantly present. The Korean armistice talks were held and the Armistice Agreement was signed there. Since then, Panmunjom has been known as a historic site where the U.S. fell on their knees before the Korean people with the white flag in their hands.

. The U.S. and south Korea have violated the Armistice Agreement on more than 444,000 occasions over the past 33 years since the ceasefire.

Such cases have sharply increased since 1980. They numbered about 20,000 in 1981, 21,500 in 1984 and 20,400 in the first seven months of 1986.

They include many provocations in the Panmunjom area. A typical example is the Panmunjom incident ten years ago.

If the situation of Panmunjom is strained, so is that of Korea, and if the situation of Korea is tense, so is that of the world.

The U.S. provoked the Panmunjom incident by mobilizing many armed personnel and deliberately cutting down an aspen tree planted and tended by us in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, thus leading the situation to the brink of war.

The Panmunjom incident was a premeditated and sinister provocation plotted in Washington. But the U.S. shoving off the blame for this to us, held "top-level security group meetings" twice to frame a plot for the provocation of war and eventually committed a dangerous military action.

The U.S. issued an order to the U.S. forces, the south Korean army, the Japan-based U.S. air force and the U.S. Seventh Fleet to take an "alert posture" and, further, dispatched posthaste their large air force in the U.S. mainland and their bases in Japan to south Korea. The then U.S. president Ford ordered the "Midway" loaded with over 100 planes and guided Missiles belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet on the morning of August 21 that year to start for the Korean waters. On the 20th, he hurled a 1,800-men advanced group of the Okinawa-based U.S. Third Marine Division 15,000 strong to south Korea. The U.S. got off into hysterics to start a war in Korea after the Panmunjom incident caused by them.

But, in face of our self-restrained and self-defensive measure, the U.S. gave up "demonstration of strength".

The Americans who sent shells and bullets into our side's area 20 minutes after the Armistice Agreement came into force have all along committed adventurous military provocations, firing at random even at the buildings of the military armistice commission and the neutral nations supervisory commission, not to speak of our side's posts and our guards, and staging military exercises even in the headquarters area of the MAC which supervises the implementation of the armistice agreement.

The military provocations of the U.S. forces have already gone far beyond the limit and become an insane act of those bereft of reason.

This year the U.S. and south Korea have staged large-scale joint military rehearsals including "Team Spirit 86" and armed provocations in succession, bringing the north-south dialogue to a grave crisis.

Worse still, they have more viciously committed military provocations in the Panmunjom area after we put forward early this year a proposal for terminating armed conflicts and taking perfect measures for security in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom and proposed them to discontinue military exercises and hold talks of military authorities.

Recalling that the U.S. and south Korea have deployed a large quantity of weapons and heavy military equipment of various kinds at and around Panmunjom, wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement, the memorandum says:

The Armistice Agreement allows no weapons but pistols and rifles to be introduced in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom.

But they have brought ever greater quantities of weapons and heavy military equipment in the demilitarized zone as years went by. In 1978 alone our side lodged protests with the enemy side at the military armistice commission on over 6,100 occasions against their illegal deployment of artillery pieces, armoured vehicles, tanks, heavy weapons and automatic weapons in the demilitarized zone.

Entering the 1980s, the U.S. and south Korea, crying more loudly over "threat from the north", have brought more tanks, armoured vehicles, artillery pieces of various kinds, large-calibre machineguns and automatic weapons into the Panmunjom area.

In the first half of 1984 they committed more than 5,000 cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement by bringing automatic weapons, heavy weapons and heavy equipment into Panmunjom and its surroundings. Their number has increased still further every year.

All facts eloquently show that the U.S. and south Korean authorities are the very one rendering the situation strained and creating the danger of war in Korea.

The "detent" and "peace" on their lips are a trick to veil their policy of aggression and war.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must give up the line of confrontation and war going against the desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and stop military provocations.

The U.S. and south Korean sides must immediately accede to our proposal for perfect security in the MAC Headquarters Area and the Joint Security Area and our proposal for talks of military authorities.

Memorandum on U.S.'s Neo-colonial Rule in S. Korea

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a memorandum August 13 on the 41st anniversary of the August 15 liberation, accusing U.S. imperialism of the criminal neo-colonial rule it has enforced in south Korea over the past 40-odd years, trampling underfoot the democratic action of the people and resorting to interference in its internal affairs and tricks.

The memorandum says the United States has enforced the colonial rule in south Korea, directly interfering in and controlling all its internal affairs, from framing up of the puppet regime, appointment and replacement of its stooges to the working out and execution of "policies."

Although the "government" emerged and "regime" was changed several times after August 15, 1945 in south Korea, they were all controlled by the U.S. imperialists in total disregard of the will of the south Korean people, the memorandum notes, and says:

The south Korean authorities has worked out its "policy" according to the instructions and decisions of the United States and executed it under the supervision and control of the U.S. imperialists.

The south Korean "president" cannot write even the text of his speech as he wishes.

Texts of Gen. Chon Du Hwan's speeches during his U.S. trip in late January-early February 1981 were made by Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan himself admitted that south Korea is controlled by the United States in politics and he follows the assertion of U.S. advisors.

The U.S. imperialists supervise, control and wirepull behind the scene the puppets' working out and execution of "policy" by a crafty and camouflaged means through their local ruling machines in south Korea.

This year in particular, the U.S., in order to prevent south Korea from being a second Philippines, sent there the state secretary, defence secretary and hundreds of policy makers of the State and Defence Departments and the White House and even the heritage foundation called the policy-making brain of Reagan to weave all kinds of plots.

The U.S. has totally stamped out the elementary democratic rights and human rights of the south Korean people and harshly suppressed the patriotic forces demanding national sovereignty to keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony.

Their methods of suppressing the south Korean people after the ceasefire are different from those before the June 25 Korean War.

Before the June 25 war, the U.S. forces were directly mobilized, together with the south Korean army, in the suppression of people.

After the ceasefire the U.S. use new cunning methods – let the south Korean army and police stand on the forefront in suppressing the people and they threaten and blackmail them by military demonstration on the second front.

They are not on the front. But they invariably remain as the backstage wirepuller to suppress the south Korean people and stifle their struggle by wicked methods.

The U.S. reports to all kinds of tricks to freeze the division, doggedly obstructing the reunification of Korea in an attempt to maintain south Korea as their colony indefinitely.

In the early 1970s when the south Korean people's aspiration for reunification was growing stronger as never before, they wove a plot in Washington to make the north-south contact serve the purpose of fixing "two Koreas."

Following this plot of the U.S., the south Koreans schemed to make the dialogue with the north a dialogue for permanent division and the creation of "two Koreas."

As the "proposal for simultaneous entry of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations" was rejected at the 28th U.N. General Assembly in 1973, the U.S. brought forward the "proposal for separate entry into the U.N." at the 30th U.N. General Assembly in 1975 to let south Korea enter the United Nations separately.

The Americans are the very one who ruptured dialogue and whipped up confrontation in the 1970s and the actual controller who throws a wet blanket over the dialogue and heightens the tension in the 1980s, all to realize the permanent division of Korea.

While paying lip-service to their support to the north-south dialogue, the U.S. in actuality controls the south Korean so they may not go active in the dialogue.

The policical analysts of south Korean affairs in Washington warned the south Korean authorities not to be too sensitive to the north's proposal.

Last year the U.S. further intensified the arms buildup and war moves behind the screen of north-south dialogue and instigated the Chon junta to prevail over the north with the "superiority of strength."

This year the U.S. suspended all at once the multi-channelled north-south dialogues by staging the "Team Spirit 86" war exercises and discussed at the "annual security consultative meeting" the matter of continuously intensifying the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future and further stepping up the arms buildup in south Korea.

This is an open provocation to completely scuttle the north-south dialogue and a desperate move to seize south Korea as their nuclear forward base indefinitely.

Proceeding from this, the Americans refuse the north's proposals for tripartite talks and talks between the military authorities for detente and peace on the Korean Peninsula and more zealously instigate the arms build-up in south Korea and north-south confrontation.

Intereference and plot, however, can never bring the situation under control.

Today, the memorandum points out, the south Korean people and students are claiming to put an end to the U.S.'s colonial rule over south Korea, clear it of the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

NKDP Critisizes DJP's Draft

The New Korea Democratic Party on August 17 denounced the draft for constitutional revision being proposed by the Democratic Justice Party as a ploy to prolong its grip on power by proposing a parliamentary cabinet system.

In a statement, the party spokesman Hong Sa Duk said, "the draft amendment of the DJP is designed to prolong its dictatorship, ignoring the people's wishes."

He criticized the ruling party for being obsessed with "defeatism" towards a direct popular presidential election which canvases the people's opinion firsthand.

Hong noted, "The ruling camp, which suffers from such defeatism, is confident of staying in power by winning a majority of seats in the national assembly. This proves that there is an undemocratic scheme underlying the parliamentary election system it is seeking to introduce."

He went on, "It is against the spirit of the rival party leaders' earlier agreement to ensure the people's free choice of their own government."

Hong pointed out that the ruling camp need not wait until constitutional amendment is finalized before ceasing its "oppression of the press," if it has any real intention of doing so.

The DJP's draft, which was adopted by the party on August 18, vests full power in the prime minister and the cabinet, while giving the president formal and ceremonial authority as head of state.

The draft follows the "pure parliamentary cabinet system" against the opposition camp's presidential government formula based on direct presidential elections. It calls for the election of both the prime minister and president by the national assembly.

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations By Collegians

Students of various universities in Seoul held an anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese demonstration again on the occasion of the August 15 liberation anniversary.

Students of Sogang University staged a demonstration on August 14, chanting the slogan "Drive out U.S. and Japanese imperialism" and crushed with riot police.

Students of Hanyang University who staged a joint demonstration that day together with students of more than 10 universities in Seoul, shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism", "Down with the pro-U.S. regime" and "Reject the Asian Games" held a sit-in strike in the night.

About 600 students of the university demanded the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and an end to the U.S. support to Seoul.

In the afternoon of August 15, over 150 students of Seoul, Yonsei and Konguk universities turned out to the street and staged a demonstration.

The students paraded loudly shouting "Dissolve the special committee for constitutional amendment" and other slogans.

Police arrested more than 20 of them.

On that day, the authorities mobilized thousands of riot police throughout Seoul, preventing students from entering their campuses.

Statement of Conscience of Ex-aide to S. Korean P.M. (1)

Kim Hyong Bae, 35, an aide to the south Korean prime minister earlier on July 28 defected to the opposition, declaring he would fight against "the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial regime."

He published "a statement of conscience" on the day at a press conference given at the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

In the statement, he urged south Korea's 1 million government officials to revolt against the Chon junta, saying, "...government officials can no longer be the running dogs of the dictator."

Here are excerpts from his statement which was obtained by The People's Korea recently: (Translation is ours.....Editor)

1. Personal matters

I am Kim Hyong Bae, 35, and had worked as an official at the prime minister's administrative coordination office since I got a master's degree in sociology at a graduate school.

Now I am a member of the youth problem committee and the 3 other members who are all holders of master's degrees and doctor's degrees in psychology, social politics, etc., are still on duty.

Name: Kim Hyong Bae
Home adress: 457, Pon-dong, Tongjak-ku, Seoul
Present address: 20-103, Haechong apartment, Samsong-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul

Educational and other background

'76. 2. graduated from sociology department of the literature and science college, Seoul National University
'78. 6. discharged from army
'80. 7. editor of Choson Ilbo
'85. 2. Master's degree at the graduate school of Seoul National University
'86. 7. member of the special committee of youth problems of the prime minister's administrative coordination office

2. I was shocked by sexual torture of Miss Kwon by Puchon police

First of all, I remember Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan saying that he believed Miss Kwon's statement on the matter was absolutely true.

The history of mankind has been a history of expansion of freedom and human rights, and it is a well-known fact that every government of the world pledges to guarantee human rights under its constitution and endeavors to expand and materialize them. Regrettably, however, in our society, the problem of guaranteeing human rights is ignored or concealed.

Especially, I can't help feeling sorrow and despair in the face of the recent case of sexual torture at Puchon police station which is a failure to respect even the minimum human rights. It is extremely deplorable that a policeman, an executor of state power and the last fortress to defend human rights, did commit this offense.

Moreover, I am dumbfounded by the fact that it was not merely accidental case due to detective Moon's personal lewdness or impulsive desire but a kind of torture systematically and deliberately enforced in the obedience-to-order system of civil servants.

"Can we permit the police to claim that it was her plot to awaken the public, instead of revealing the fact of an sexual assault on an unmarried woman worker by a policeman and charging the responsible person and all others who were involved in the case?"

I shuddered with anger and shame when I heard that her father had quitted his public job (secretary at a court of justice) to which he had devoted his life, unable to endure the shock.

3. Myongdong on the afternoon of July 19 with tear gas bombs fluttering around

Firstly I judged that if the result of police investigation into the matter was true and they acted rightly there was no need or reason for the police to suppress a meeting to denounce the sexual torture case, and I went there, too.

But I was completely wrong as police, clamping down on the people who were going to hold a peaceful rally, were no democratic police but violent police.

I hurriedly ran into a side road near Hyangrin Church to avoid being choked by tear gas, and, dodging tear gas, I fled to the entrance to Ulji Street in front of the foreign exchange bank. There I found a meeting being peacefully held, ordinary people staring at the students and NKDP members encouraging them with handclaps and cheers.

I knew that the meeting was supported by people and it was arousing great response. Among the participants in the meeting were middle-aged persons in their 40's and 50's, and old people in their 60's and 70's.

They staged a demonstration waving the national flag, determined not to tolerate any mean act of sexual torture.

As I was ashamed of my lack of courage to attend the meeting from the beginning because of my social position, I began to wonder where we could find the administration of justice which I, as a government official, had to practice before anyone else.

Frankly speaking, before I went there, I was unable to speak a word about the sexual torture issue, afraid of being reported by others.

"Can one million government officials devote themselves to public duties with public confidence?

Do they have to get along like dump people, enable to protest even against the infringement of human rights, even if they could keep themselves aloof from the politics?"

These questions ceaselessly lingered on my mind.

4. Chungmuro station – My conscience takes action at long last

On the afternoon of the day, returning home after looking from the distance at the incident around the Myongdong Cathedral, I was very ashamed. What am I if I can't tell the truth about the matter of human rights as a civil servant?

Do I have to obey any evil tricks and keep telling lies to deceive our people? I was weary.

Reading an evening paper, I made up my mind. I read the words of Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan, the supreme moral leader of our society. "Dear Miss Kwon. I can find no proper words to assuage your sufferings. I pray for you with the conviction that God's blessings will be with you because you stood up valiantly for human conscience.

"Please don't lose your courage, and entrust everything to the Lord, and I wish you good health. July 18, 1986. Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan."

The instant I read these words, I gained courage and believed in the power of truth and its ultimate victory.

I came to believe, "I ought to act as a servant of people," and I'm determined not to distort the truth, not to feel sad or remain silent any more against the pricks of conscience.

Now I'll tell you the truth with courage. Then, I said to an employee at Chungmuro subway station where I was with some 200 citizens looking at that scene, "You are an employee of the state-owned subway public corporation, aren't you? So think it over. Can police commit sexual torture to a 23-year-old unmarried woman worker? Why the hell do both you and I feel sad though we have nothing to do with sexual torture?

As lawyers revealed if this incident is not the act of an individual policeman but a systematic and planned act of torture, where on earth can we find our country's dignity? Why don't they punish severely the persons concerned? Why do they hesitate to reveal the truth?"

I wished he too would be indignant. The station employee, however, called police, and struggling with station employees, I kept shouting for a dozen minutes before police came.

When uniformed policemen tried to arrest me, I shouted with anger, "Fellow citizens! Can police sexually torture a woman student?

Punish the police guilty of rape! Do away with public prosecutors who are unable to make public the truth about the Puchon incident and the person in charge who ordered the act. King's ears are donkey's ears. Truth will prevail and justice will win in the end!"

As I was being dragged by police, citizens applauded me and looked at me anxiously and encouragingly.

(To be continued)

Only Partial Military For Chon: Kim Dae Jung

According to a UPI report from Seoul, dissident leader Kim Dae Jung, on August 14, told reporters that anti-American sentiment among south Korean people will "explode" if Washington fails to support the current democratization process.

Kim also pointed out that many soldiers "overwhelmingly" support the democratic movement and as a result the Chon junta is not in full control of the military.

Kim warned the Reagan administration to stop supporting the "dictatorial government" of Gen. Chon Du Hwan "before it is too late."

"Otherwise" Kim said, "anti-U.S. sentiment here would explode out of control."

Kim also stressed that "a handful of generals around Seoul may support the Chon government. But there are many others who overwhelmingly support our democratization movement."

"I see a good possibility that the military would remain neutral as long as our democratization struggle is moderate and non-violent," he said.

Control of Telephone Usage "in Case of Emergency"

The south Korean authorities on August 13 announced through the "government"-run telecommunication company that the telephone usage by the population at large would be controlled "in case of emergency."

This step was taken under the pretext of "ensuring preferential circuits for emergent affairs" in such case.

Report on Visit to North & South Korea by NCC in U.S.A.

As reported in the previous issue, a delegation of the National Council of Churches(NCC) in the United States visited north and south Korea from April to May, 1986. The ten-member NCC delegation was the largest delegation from the United States that ever visited the DPRK. The NCC has some 40 million members world-wide.

Here are excerpts from the report on the visit presented at the Claretian Retreat Center in Los Angeles on June 28, 1986 by the head of the delegation, the Rev. Dwaine C. Epps:

The work of the National Council of Churches on the question of the reunification of Korea has a very long background, of more than a hundred years, when Protestant missionaries first landed in Korea. Those Protestant missionaries who went from the U.S. churches became very much a part of the land of Korea. Many of the institutions that they helped to create, together with Korean Christians, have been fundamental parts of the development of the history of Korea these past hundred years. But more importantly, through them our churches and our nation became a part of Korea, not in Korea but here, as the stories of Korea came back to us, as you came and were in our midst, as we began to understand some of the pain and suffering – and many of the joys – of life in Korea. Then as liberation came in in 1945 we were very much at fault as it was our government that took the initiative to divide Korea.

The churches were also there at that time. The division of Korea is a division that cuts right across the world. The churches are in the world, so it cuts across the churches, and it has cut right through the churches of the United States. We have to confess, as the ecumenical movement in the United States, that we bear part of the responsibility for the division of Korea. The churches of the United States provided an ideological support, and other forms of support for John Foster Dulles at that point, and provided rationale for the division of Korea.

It has already been said that division is a division that poses a threat to the world. We don't need to say more about that. A phrase in the draft policy statement which you have before you speaks of the dividing line across Korea as being a part of that "fault line" that separates the world into two major competing ideological, political, economic and military powers – blocks, and it is at this point in Korea where that fault line, the jagged edges of those two systems rub hardest together, and where a spark could easily set off the dry tinder powder keg of that region. If there is to be peace in Northeast Asia, there must be peace in Korea. If there is to be justice in Northeast Asia, there must be justice in Korea. If the peoples of Asia are to live independently, are to live as masters and mistresses of their own destiny, then Korea must be free from its obligations to and dependence on external powers. The United States is one of them. And there are others.

So we are concerned about the unification of Korea because it has to do with the saving of humankind from destruction. As churches, it is a part of our vocation to be interested in the matter of unification. The very vocation of the church is to promote unity. We have not been very good at it over the years. We have contributed more to disunity than to unity. But in the last 40 or 50 years we have, I think, turned about, and are heading in another direction. We have understood in the ecumenical movement from the very beginning that the unity of the church cannot be separated from the idea of the unity of humankind. Again, the church lives in society, is a part of society, and we cannot have unified churches unless we have a unified humankind.

We were unable for a very long time to do anything about unification, partly because we don't understand it, and partly because we had not a sufficient idea of how important is the matter of unification for the Korean people. And certainly we didn't have sufficient understanding about the importance of Korea for our own national salvation. It was in 1984 at a consultation at Seoul between North American churches – Canadian and the United States – and the National Council of Churches in South Korea, that the Korean churches said to us that now we must put unification at the top of our agenda, and gave us some suggestions of what might be done. You will note the price the churches have paid for that assertion in Korea when it has been legally forbidden for anyone in public to express opinions on this matter. A number of people have been arrested and suffered various forms of punishment. But they were willing to take risk, and asked us to support them in that effort. That is what we now have tried to do, and we hope we can continue to do that.

There was a World Council of Churches consultation then in fall of 1984 in Japan, which represented a very major breakthrough. Representatives of churches from all countries of the world, directly or indirectly involved with the division of Korea met, and some very important things happened. For the first time, in a public way, the churches of South Korea accepted the inclusion in the document of a phrase that said, "A loving God will not leave God's people without witnesses," meaning that we will accept the affirmation of some in North Korea that they are Christians. Only you can understand the significance of that simple phrase in a report of an international gathering, and what it took in terms of courage. Then they went beyond that and said, at the insistence of the churches of South Korea, that the followup of this consultation should be fundamentally one that aims at the soonest possible meeting of Christians of the North and South.

We have sought to follow from our perspective as United States churches to take our responsibility seriously in the result of that meeting. We have had innumerable meetings; we have discussed with virtually everyone in this country who has been in North Korea – there are not all that many, as you well know – and we have engaged in discussion with our own government to a certain degree. There was a major consultation held last December, sponsored jointly by the Canadian and United States churches, where we sought to gather ideas about how we might proceed. And during the last part of last year we began to have dicussions with representatives of the governments of both North and South Korea. Having decided already that we would develop a policy for the National Council of Churches on the matter of the unification of Korea, we felt it was essential that we be physically present in order to discuss with both Christians and other religious bodies, and the governments and experts of the two parts of Korea, the persepectives which they brought to this issue. For several months in 1985-86 we were engaged in discussions with representatives of the two governments about the possibility of visiting. And again, you can understand the significance of that. It is the first major official church delegation that has been in North Korea since 1945 or '46, and it is the first official church contact with the Christian Federation, although some of you here and some others from this country have been relating with people of that federation for a long time.

We traveled, not just to North Korea – this was not a visit to North Korea, it was a visit to Korea in both its part. We spent eleven days in the North and only about three days in the South, but they were very intensive days. The reason for the imbalance is obvious: we know South Korea relatively well. We move in and out of Seoul with some frequency, but we had never been in the North. We set for ourselves – the ten of us who went – that we engage in this visit very much in the tone of a spiritual visit. We spent at least an hour each day in theological reflection, Bible study and prayer, in exchanging ideas one with another about what we were experiencing, and truly sought God's guidance in putting together a document which would be helpful to the process of reunification.

The document which has been distributed has been read once by the governing board. We are now in the process of collecting opinions and reactions to that document. We will revise it and bring it back to the governing board in November. This document addresses itself to the United States government. We have understood from the outset that the reunification of Korea is a matter for Koreans. It is not a matter for us, the U.S. churches, in the first instance. But we have responsibilities because of the particular role that our government and our churches have played in the past. We address ourselves to the churches, and try to lay before the churches of the United States some of the implications of Korea for life, for our life together, and our ability to be faithful servants of the Gospel in our own society. And we are trying to lay out some policy guidelines for the U.S. government to pursue in the future. We have no illusion that the U.S. government in the end of November of this year will suddenly adopt this as a policy, but we, in the National Council of Churches, have experience that it is useful to say what one believes, and to give expression to the aspirations of others, although it may be decades before they become policy. It was 1956, if I am not mistaken, when the National Churches called for the recognition of China and its entry into the United Nations, and it took a few years to accomplish that. The Council was excoriated for taking that position, but it ultimately proved to be the position that political realism, (not to speak of morality) proved to be the right course. We hope that there is sufficient wisdom in this document to lead the U.S. government to realize that it has a different sort of responsibility in this region than the course it is following at this moment.

We also hope we can help those in Korea who are putting forward proposals for unification to get out of the process in which they have been locked since 1953, namely, throwing proposals at one another for internal consumption in their own part of the country, recognizing at the outset that in the main they will not be accepted by the other party, not because of the content, but largely because of the way it has been proposed in many cases. We don't know where we go from here, but we hope history will show us some new ways. We hope to continue the relationship with both North and South Korea. I continue to emphasize South because I think one of the most surprising things to all of us – there were three Korean-Amricans in our group, each of whom was in the group because of the position he held in his own church in the U.S. He was there technically responsible for these matters. They were also surprised by the things we found, many of which were in the South.

I would like to relate one story to indicate what I mean. A vice-minister of foreign affairs, a vice-minister of cultural information, and a minister of the Board of Unification met with the U.S. ambassador. In one of these conversations one of the officials from South Korea received us very cordially. In our scheduled hour meeting he said he was very interested to know about our visit to the North. We said we would be happy to tell him, but that we were really there to talk about his government's approach to unification, and to learn what his government proposes, and where it currently stands in terms of policy, so we could base our thinking on information received from that side as well. He very quickly went into a very long statement about his personal convictions. He said, "You come now from the North; you have been exposed to all that thinking; you sound like reasonable people, but let me tell you where I am. I fought in the war. Everything I think and do is based on my fundamental belief in anti-Communism, and you cannot tell me anything that will change my belief. Now tell me about your trip to the North."

So we described to him our experience with a group of Christians in the North. We didn't make extraordinary claims. We said we had met physically, touched, talked with, prayed with, sung hymns with, worshipped with about 50 Christians in the North. There are claims of larger numbers. We don't know about them. We are talking about the facts we know. Then he said that "these were all just stooges; they were put there; we know about them. We had the family exchange, and our people came back and said that there are no Christians in the North. There cannot be Christians in the North because it is a Communist state and there can be no Christians in a Communist state, so these are just stooges, and you have been set up.

"How do you know they are Christians," he asked. "Well," we replied, "It's very difficult to judge a person's faith. The only thing we can say is that we worshipped with them. We listened to their exposition of the Gospel. We heard them sing hymns by heart. We also talked with people, we learned about their geneology, and we learned we had some common friends, and we knew friends of friends." We tried to indicate that there was no question that these were believing people. Then he asked, "But how do you really know that these are Christians?" At that point one of our group turned to him very simply and very honestly, and said, "Mr. Minister, how do we know you are not really a Communist?" He sputtered a moment. Then he stopped, leaned back in his chair, was quiet a moment, and then he said, "You have a point." Then he said, "Well, I guess I have no choice but to believe what you are saying."

We had now used up our scheduled time, and as he went off on another tangent, I felt we weren't going any place with him, so I said, "We don't want to take any more of your time, so we'll excuse ourselves and leave." But he said, "No, please don't go." So we spent another hour in very useful conversation with him, talking about the dilemma of Korea; the need for peace and justice. He admitted some things about South Korea that were not terribly important, but at least he recognized that there was some debate going on publicly. Finally he said, "We were very skeptical about your initiative, and we had decided several months ago that we would not cooperate in any way. You went to the North. We had no choice but to meet with you, but not with any sense of good will. But I want now to thank you for having come and having done what you have done, and having expressed concern for the fundamental concern of everyone: unification. And although we have different perspectives on this, we can no longer continue – the North and South – to compete with each other just from the practical point that we cannot continue to do that. We cannot continue to have parallel trade missions, and everything else, all around the world. We must do something about that. But beneath that, it is deep in the soul of every Korean, of whatever age, old or young, that this country must be unified. Thank you," said he, "for being concerned about that, and for trying to do something about it."

To have that kind of affirmation was, to me, worth the whole experience. Now the task is, how do we keep that little flame burning? How do we continue to build an atmosphere, both in the North and in the South, so that the Christian community can be some kind of a weapon, and have a public roll to play in finding where are the points of contact. We're hoping that we can nurture the situation in such a way as to provide direct contact between the North and South. And we hope that will be a way for the people at the deepest level of common faith and common language and common history can come together.

Japanese Should Examine Their Conscience: Mr. & Mrs. Maruki

—Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Maruki, builders of the "Monument of Great Regret" in Memory of Korean Victims of the Kanto Earthquake—

Mr. Maruki Iri

Mrs. Maruki Toshi

Sixty-three years have past since an earthquake hit the Kanto area, Japan on Sept. 1, 1923. In the wake of the earthquake, Japanese massacred 6,600 Koreans circulating a false rumor that "Koreans caused a disturbance."

More than half decade after the catastrophe, this May, a monument was built in Japan to do honor to then Korean victims.

This May is the 19th anniversary of the Maruki Art Gallery in Saitama, Japan. The gallery is famous for its paintings of the Hiroshima bombing, however, its garden contains the "Monument of Great Regret" which is dedicated to the memory of Koreans who died and were massacred in the Kanto Earthquake.

Beside the 2.5 meters high monument bearing the inscription "Monument of Great Regret" is a shrine built on soil from the graveyard where the Koreans are buried.

Below are some excerpts from an interview with Mr. Maruki Iri, 83, and Mrs. Maruki Toshi, 72, founders of the Maruki Art Gallery and the monument.

Question: What made you determined to erect the monument?

Toshi: We decided to do it in memory of the victims of the Kanto Earthquake. On hearing the news, many people came here and told us various stories about the Koreans who were killed during the earthquake. There are lots of facts we don't know yet.

It is said that more than 240 Koreans were killed in Saitama at that time, but I doubt the accuracy of this figure... I beleive there were more than that.

Here is a story which annoys me most. A Korean candy man who lived in Yorii, Saitama Prefecture was attacked by firemen and others. He ran away to a police box and asked the policeman to protect him. As the policeman and the Korean were aquaintances, he hid the man. However, the attackers soon surrounded the police box and demanded that the Korean be handed over. Disregarding the policeman they dragged the Korean out and stabbed him to death with long swords and fire hooks.

Untill then I believed that it was the police who were dangerous but I realized then, that ordinary people who have been conditioned by false informations are more dangerous.

It was the Japanese Police and the Ministry of Home Affairs that spread false rumours such as "Koreans might start a riot," "They've thrown poison into wells," and "Koreans have set fire to houses." Statements like these incited the Japanese people to massacre Koreans.

After that, they arrested them as "killers" only tentatively and soon released them after keeping up their appearances.

According to some records, there are articles about Japanese people who saved Koreans' lives. But these "praiseworthy episodes" were produced to pull the wool over people's eyes. I believe that the government was responsible for the killings but tried to cover up its role and whitewash the whole incident. It was a really well fabricated manoeuver.

What wicked and horrible conditioning we received without knowing it. How on earth can one be conditioned to kill others?

If such thoughts still remain in our minds then we must wash them away. We erected the monument with this intention.

We wanted the monument to be completed while I am still living so I've been working at it seriously since last year.

"Monument of Great Regret" erected in May, 1986 in Saitama, Japan, in the memory of Korean victims who were massacred in the 1923 Kanto Earthquake in Japan.

Question: Why did you name it "Monument of Great Regret"?

Iri: We wanted to make it like the "Monument of Great Regret" in Okinawa. In Okinawa, so many innocent Korean residents and Kumejima people were killed by the Japanese army.

On the monument there it is engraved "Kumejima people and Korean residents in Kumejima who were massacred by the army of the emperor" and the names of those people. So we wanted it to take after the Kumejima monument.

We are also planning to engrave a memorial behind the monument within a year or so.

Toshi: There is a "Monument of Loyalty" somewhere in Japan. We named our monument "Monument of Great Regret" to juxtapose the meaning of "Loyalty". Our son was not killed for loyalty.

Question: Why did you choose the garden of the art gallery to erect the monument?

Toshi: We would have liked to erect the monument to the victims at the actual spot. But as this was private land we settled for this spot.

Since it is the second Monument of Great Regret in Japan, we hope we have started a trend and Monuments of Great Regret will spring up everywhere in Japan. Then we can all go on pilgrimages throughout Japan and many facts and episodes about the massacre of Koreans and Chinese would be revealed.

Question: Why did you bring soil from the place where Koreans were massacred here?

Toshi: Because we wanted to put spirit into the monument. Although Japanese are buried in the temple for victims of the Kanto Earthquake, Korean victims' tombs are outside the temple. We'll get their remains and bury them next year. And when we die, we want to be buried there too.

Question: I've heard that there is a picture called "Crows" among the pictures of the atomic bombing. Tell me about it.

Iri: Many people were killed in the Nagasaki atomic bombing. However, the Japanese left the bodies of Koreans to rot with the result that crows began to devour their bodies. "Crows" dipicts this situation.

Question: I've heard that you gave an exhibition called "pictures of atomic bombing" in Pyongyang in 1956. How did the public respond to it?

Iri: While I was giving an exhibition in China it was suggested to me that I also gave it in the DPRK.

We visited there just after the Korean War. There wasn't a house intact and wherever we went the ground was pitted as a result of one-ton bombs.

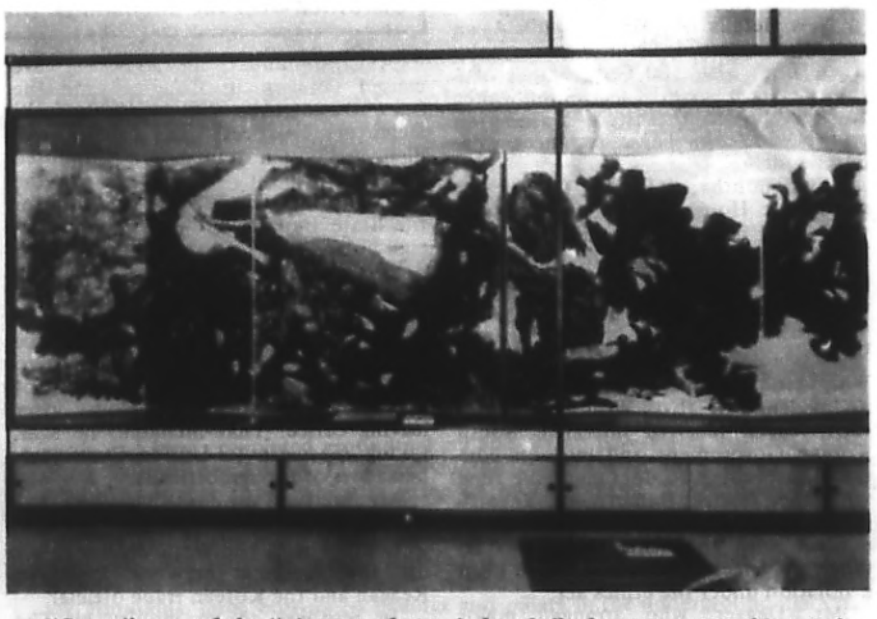
We held the exhibition in an underground theater and they had a large house in which they held meetings to let people talk to us.

Toshi: Korean people had a hard time. So I marvel at the achievement and success of the DPRK in creating a modern state out of a mess like that.

The fact that Korea is divided is traceable to the manoeuvers of Japan and the U.S. Korea should be one.

We lost our family and relatives due to the Hiroshima atomic bombing. We painted "pictures of atomic bombing" with great indignation and then the pictures of the Nanching Massacre and Auschwitz. When we started painting these it was with the idea that all Japanese people should examine their conscience.

I hope these ideas spread.



"Crows", one of the "pictures of atomic bombs", shows crows pecking at the bodies of Koreans who were killed by the Nagasaki atomic bombing in 1945. The painting is displayed in the Maruki Art Gallery in Saitama, Japan.

—NY Times Scoops "Illegal" American Lobbyist's Connections with Seoul—

Deaver Inquiries Develop into Another Koreagate? (1)

In the United States, an act of "illegal" lobbying by Michael K. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff, has been exposed by The New York Times (Aug. 11). His lobbying was related to his dealings with Seoul and Tokyo. Rodong Sinmun on August 20 commented on this issue, which may develop into another "Koreagate." Here is the article of The NY Times:

Federal investigators looking into the propriety and legality of lobbying by Michael K. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff, have broadened their inquiry to include his business dealings in Asia, according to Congressional and Reagan Administration sources.

A court-appointed independent counsel, Whitney North Seymour, and the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations are both collecting information on Mr. Deaver's actions regarding Korea and Japan, the sources said. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is working for Mr. Seymour, has questioned present and former White House officials about some of the Asian activities, according to those questioned.

Until recently, the inquiries had focused more on Mr. Deaver's lobbying for Canada on acid rain, and scant public attention had been paid to his Asian dealings.

New Details on Dealings

A two-month study by The New York Times of Mr. Deaver's activities in Asia has turned up new details on how a former high White House official was able to use, in his private business dealings, knowledge and contacts he had gained in Government. The Federal investigators say they plan to explore these subjects further.

The Federal inquiries center on whether Mr. Deaver, who left White House service on May 10, 1985, to set up a lobbying firm, used his former position and his close personal relationship with President Reagan to further his business in violation of conflict-of-interest laws. The Ethics in Government Act bars high Government officials from trying to influence their former agencies for a year after leaving office.

The Congressional inquiry also is intended to find out whether Mr. Deaver engaged in actions that, while legal, pose ethical problems and suggest the need for new laws.

Deaver Calls Actions Lawful

Mr. Deaver, who declined to be interviewed for this article, has said his lobbying has been proper and lawful since he left the White House.

New details of Mr. Deaver's Asian activities emerged from interviews by The Times with 100 Government officials, businessmen and intelligence sources in Seoul, Tokyo, Washington and New York. These instances were described:

Five months after Mr. Deaver left the White House, an unusual meeting was held between President Reagan and a relatively low-level South Korean official on strained trade relations. Some State Department officials said Mr. Deaver played a key role in arranging the meeting, although the White House counsel said he could find no evidence of that. Within a month, Mr. Deaver received lucrative South Korean Government and business contracts, according to documents he filed with the Justice Department. Investigators said that if Mr. Deaver was in contact with the White House to arrange the meeting, this may have been a violation under the ethics act.

Mr. Deaver, who arranged major events while at the White House, still acted as though he was playing that role eight months after his departure, according to American and Japanese diplomats. In one trip last January, he met with Japan's Prime Minister to suggest preparations for the economic summit meeting and also asked to meet Japanese Government leaders on behalf of a private client. Some of his actions were said to confuse Japanese officials and cause concern at the United States Embassy in Tokyo. The White House said Mr. Deaver was not authorized to engage in any official summit business in Japan.

Mr. Deaver, who played a key role in picking ambassadors while he was a Presidential aide, continued to suggest that he had inside information on ambassadorial appointments after he left government. Richard L. (Dixie) Walker, the United States Ambassador to South Korea, said Mr. Deaver had told him that he would be retained by the President. Mr. Deaver then asked for continued help with private business dealings, Mr. Walker said. Embassy officials said they complied with vigor. White House officials said they had not authorized Mr. Deaver to deliver the message that Mr. Walker would keep his post.

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Access Was Obtained In U.S. and Abroad

Exactly what benefits Mr. Deaver has provided to clients is an open question. While he secured contracts and access to Government officials here and abroad, his efforts in Asia have resulted in little gain for those who hired him.

In Korea, his actions have heightened political turmoil. Recent student demonstrations at three Seoul universities denounced Mr. Deaver, saying he had interfered in Korean internal economic affairs. Even supporters of South Korea's ruling party said they were disturbed over the appearance that they were buying influence.

At a minimum, his activities have caused concern in Congress and the State Department, and overseas. State Department officials said he has meddled in foreign affairs and prompted confusion about who speaks for the President, making it more difficult for the State Department to carry out foreign policy.

At the White House, Peter J. Wallison, the counsel to the President, said that after consulting with several others there, he could find no evidence that Mr. Deaver was authorized to make any representations on behalf of Mr. Reagan or the White House after leaving office. That included, he said, taking messages to United States ambassadors or foreign officials.

Mr. Wallison also said he could find no evidence that Mr. Deaver had been in contact with the White House to set up the meeting between President Reagan and the Korean trade official.

In response to an inquiry by The Times, Administration sources said they asked the President about those issues. The sources quoted the President as saying he had never talked to Mr. Deaver about anything involving his Far East business or his trips abroad after the aide left office. The sources added that the President did not recall authorizing the lobbyist to carry any messages.

Mr. Deaver's actions are being questioned at a time when the number of high Government officials turning to lobbying has risen sharply. There is concern in Congress that there are gray areas under current laws governing lobbyists. One involves whether lobbyists are using their Government contacts to gain unfair advantage for private clients and to influence public policy in ways not beneficial to American interests.

Bills have recently been introduced to limit such lobbyists, particularly those representing foreign governments.

Cigarette Concern And South Korea

Congressional sources also said they were looking into Mr. Deaver's representation of an American cigarette company, Philip Morris International, in South Korea, as part of their inquiry.

While at the White House in 1981, Mr. Deaver ushered President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea into the Oval Office to meet President Reagan. In June 1985, Mr. Deaver was hired by Philip Morris to gain access to the restrictive South Korean cigarette market, according to the company. That market is worth perhaps $600 million in sales, tabacco sources said. The lobbyist was able to obtain a coveted meeting with the Korean President on behalf of the company, the first Philip Morris agent to do so, the company said.

Federal investigators said they were looking into how Mr. Deaver was able to arrange the meeting, and whether he had offered or promised anything to the Koreans.

The F.B.I. has asked present and former White House officials questions about Philip Morris, according to the officials who were questioned. Officials of the cigarette company said they were confident Mr. Deaver had acted ethically in presenting the company's business proposals.

Among lobbyists, only Mr. Deaver is the subject of an investigation by an independent counsel, which began after it was requested by members of Congress, the Justice Department and Mr. Deaver. The General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, said in a May 12 report that Mr. Deaver "appears" to have broken the law on the acid rain issue by acting as a lobbyist for Canada on a matter on which he had "substantial interest" while at the White House.

Tomorrow (Aug. 12) the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations plans to discuss whether to approve a staff report asking the independent counsel to investigate "possible perjury" by Mr. Deaver in connection with his testimony on that and other issues.

A main reason for the inquiries, Congressional sources say, is his close personal relationship with President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, and the way in which he appeared to use that relationship in so many lobbying activities so soon after leaving office.

That relationship goes back nearly 20 years to 1967, when Mr. Reagan was elected Governor of California. Mr. Deaver joined him as an aide and became chief of staff. In 1976, Mr. Deaver saved Mr. Reagan's life as a startled Nancy Reagan looked on by using the Heimlich maneuver to dislodge food caught in his throat.

At the White House, Mr. Deaver's office was right next to the Oval Office and he often dropped by the Reagans' living quarters after work for a drink and a chat. Mr. Deaver is considered especially close to Nancy Reagan; he comforted her when Mr. Reagan was shot on March 30, 1981. Last year, Mr. Reagan called Mr. Deaver's association "a relationship that is part of our life-support system." After he left White House service, Mr. Deaver continued to be a frequent guest there.

Access and Turmoil In South Korea

In his Asian business dealings, according to American and Asian officials, Mr. Deaver on various occasions brought greetings from Mr. Reagan. This, they said, made it appear as if he was speaking for the President. American and Asian businessmen and officials said Mr. Deaver has been widely perceived as being a conduit for the Reagan's wishes.

In Korea, his actions have heightened political turmoil. Recent student demonstrations at three Seoul universities denounced Mr. Deaver, saying he had interfered in Korean internal economic affairs.

Even supporters of South Korea's ruling party said they were disturbed over the appearance that they were buying influence.

"Mr. Deaver is a Government embarrassment," said Hiwhoa Moon, president of the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology, a government-sponsored research organization in Seoul.

Pong Du Wan, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, said, "We are embarrassed by Deaver but we can't fire him; he is the friend of President Reagan."

Mr. Deaver was hired by the Koreans after a number of American lobbyists that the Koreans had previously engaged failed to soften mounting trade pressure for the Asian country to open its markets to American goods.

The South Korean officials apparently had high hopes about Mr. Deaver's ability to get things done. Mr. Deaver, who had been a key White House aide and before that, the owner of a public relations firm, had little experience in complex trade issues or Korean politics and economics. But he did have a quality considered important in Asia: access to the President. Many American and Korean sources said that officials in much of Asia do not understand that an American President's power to benefit business friends is limited.

"This part of the world operates on connections," Ambassador Walker said. With Mr. Deaver, he said, "the Koreans were looking for a quick fix.

(To be continued)

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